THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. II. No. 61. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.

THE Teak-built Brig *WERAPE*, 144 Tons register. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 23d September, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HAMMOND WINCH, has been admitted a partner in our Firm; his interest commenced 1st January last.

The firm now consists of CHARLES SHAW, JOSEPH BLAND, and JOHN HAMMOND WINCH.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghae, 26th July, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE, is authorized to sign our Firm, by Procuration.

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, July 1st, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	30,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *Equator*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 12th September, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplainey, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to

J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES:—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex JAMES SCOTT, & EQUATOR.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASURE BOAT on the European model, 45 feet long by 12 feet beam, with masts, sails, anchors, chains, and iron ballast complete. Apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th July, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

BY THE UNDERSIGNED THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Ex *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

A large assortment of CLOTHS and FANCY WOOLLENS; FLANNEL of different qualities; HOSIERY; Superior Table LINEN, and TOWELLING.

ALSO,

JOHN HALL & SON'S Best Sporting GUNPOWDER; SHOT; DINNER & TEA SETS, and numerous other articles.

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s, superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN-CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED & ON SALE

AT the Stores of the undersigned—
Dried APPLES, PLUMS, & PEACHES in small Kegs.
Very fine RAISINS in Half-boxes.
Fine Fresh ALMONDS, 50-lb.'s Kegs.
SPERM-CANDLES in 5 & 30-lb.'s Boxes.
Superior TABLE SALT.
Tins PRESERVED MEATS, SALMON, OYSTERS, &c.
Good CHAMPAIGN in 1-doz.'s Baskets.
CONGRESS WATER in 3-doz.'s Cases.

Also a small Invoice of CUTLERY, consisting of
Ivory Handled KNIVES and FORKS.
CARVERS with STEELS.

And also some Good Nickel's SILVER-WARE, consisting of
Soup LADLES.
Gravy Table. Dessert, Tea, Salt, and Egg SPOONS.
Table and Dessert FORKS.
4 & 6-holes CRUET-STANDS.

N.B.—In a few days will have an assortment of CLOTHES and TWEEDS of the best descriptions, gaiters, &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 19th September, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEREAS, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, late a STORE-KEEPER at Shanghai, has made an Assignment of all his Personal Property in that place in trust for the benefit of his creditors;

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the claims upon the Estate must be proved at Shanghai on or before the 15*th day of April*, 1852, prior to the closing of the accounts of the said Estate.

For the Assignees,
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 15th September, 1851.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

How Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATTINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosih*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNINITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE-YUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 15th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

PROFESSIONAL.

MR. T. W. NORMAN, M.D., recently from Persia, may be consulted at his residence, the Bungalow adjoining the premises formerly occupied as the *Herald* office.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N.B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale at Shanghae by H. FOGG & Co.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Good DINING TABLE, with extra leaves. Any party wishing to dispose of one may hear of a buyer by applying at this Office.

Shanghai, 25th September, 1851.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

Shanghai, 5th September, 1851.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, ½ dollar and 25 cents each.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

Shanghai, 24th August, 1850.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES.

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1851.

The weather of the past week has been pleasant; the prevailing wind has been from the N.E., no rain has fallen, and the thermometer has not attained a greater altitude than 77°. The peasants have been fully occupied in picking the cotton and in some places cutting the paddy. As the season advances the mediocrity of both crops becomes more apparent.

The average temperature of the past week has very nearly corresponded with that of the same week last year. The former being 71° 7', the latter 71° 4'.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

September.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
19	F.	30.10	29.88	30.00	63.	71.5	N.W.	N.E.	0.07	3.12
20	S.	30.16	29.79	30.02	71.	67.5	N.	S.W. to W.	0.00	7.02
21	S.	30.07	30.01	29.92	70.	66.5	N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.12
22	M.	30.09	30.01	29.95	73.5	70.	N.N.E.	S.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.32
23	Tu.	30.20	30.02	30.08	74.5	74.	N.E.	S.W.	0.00	0.02
24	W.	30.19	30.12	30.08	74.	76.5	N.E.	N.W. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
25	Th.	30.18	30.24	30.05	74.	72.	S.W. to N.E.	N.W. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.								Total	0.07	10.58

CHINESE RED BOOK, OR TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大清搢紳

(Continued from No. 60.)

THE following information is translated from the autumnal number of the *Red Book* for the past year 1850,—route, time, &c., which officials take in travelling:—

From the Imperial City (Peking) to Foo chow *foo* the Capital of Foo keen Province:—

3,020 *le* route as before to Woo shan *yih* in Che keang Province	thence.	
30 ,, to Woo lin *yih* in Tseen thang *heen*	,,	
90 ,, Hwuy keang *yih* in Foo te *heen*	,,	
100 ,, Sung keang *yih* in Thung lah *heen*	,,	
95 ,, Foo chung *yih* in Keen teh *heen*	,,	
100 ,, Kuh suy *yih* in Lan khe *heen*	,,	
80 ,, Ting poo *yih* in Lung yew *heen*	,,	
100 ,, Hang fow *yih* (north of Le gnan *heen*)	,,	
80 ,, Kwang tsze *yih* in Keang san *heen* entering the borders of Foo keen	,,	
100 ,, Seaou kwan *yih* in Poo ch'hing *heen*	,,	
120 ,, Chay poo *yih*	,,	
70 ,, Jin ho kwan *yih*	,,	
70 ,, Yin tow *yih* in Pin ning *heen*	,,	
70 ,, Keen tsze *yih* in Keen yang *heen*	,,	
70 ,, Yeep fang *yih*	,,	
60 ,, Ching se *yih*	,,	
40 ,, Tae ping *yih* in Keen gnan *heen*	,,	
40 ,, Tae hung *yih* in Nan ping *heen*	,,	
40 ,, Keen poo *yih*	,,	
70 ,, Cha yang *yih*	,,	
40 ,, Tsang hea *yih*	,,	
40 ,, Hwang teen *yih* in Ko teen *heen*	,,	
50 ,, Suy kow *yih*	,,	
120 ,, Pih sha *yih* in How kwan *heen*	,,	
60 ,, Kan yuen *yih*	,,	
20 ,, the Tsung tuk's official residence at San shan *yih* in Kwan *heen* in *Foo chow foo* the Capital.	,,	
4,775 *le* or 1,682 miles.		

From Peking to each *foo* in Keang se:—

To Nan ch'hang, Jaou chow, Kwang sin, Keen ch'hang, Foo chow, Lin keang, Soey chow, and Yun chow *foo*,	60 days.
Kew keang *foo*,	65 ,,
Keih gnan *foo*,	65 ,,
Kung chow *foo*,	70 ,,
Nang nan Ning too *foo*,	75 ,,

From Keang se to each Province—

To Shun teen, Shan tung, Shan se, Sze chuen, Kwae chow,	60 days.
Chi li, Kwang se,	70 ,,
Ho nan,	50 ,,
Fung teen,	80 ,,
Keang soo, Gnan hwuy, Che keang, Foo keen, Hoo peh, Hoo nan,	30 ,,
Kwang tung,	40 ,,
Shan se, Yun nan,	90 ,,
Kan suh,	100 ,,

From Peking the Imperial City to (Nan chang *foo*) the Capital of Keang se:—

2,397 *le* route as before to Lew tung station in Gnan hwuy	thence.	
60 ,, to Tow chung *yih*	,,	
60 ,, Tshing kow *yih* in Tseen shan *heen*	,,	
60 ,, Seaou che *yih* in Tse hoo *heen*	,,	
60 ,, Fung heang *yih* in Suh sung *heen* entering Hoo peh border	,,	
60 ,, Ting tseen *yih* in Hwang mei *heen*	,,	
40 ,, Hwang mei *yih*	,,	
50 ,, Kwang lung *yih* entering Keang se border	,,	
40 ,, Sin yang *yih* in Tek gnan *heen*	,,	
60 ,, Tung ta *yih*	,,	
60 ,, Tek gnan *yih* in Tek gnan *heen*	,,	
62 ,, Sin hin *yih* in Keen chang *heen*	,,	
120 ,, the *Foo tae's* official residence at Nan poo *yih* in Nan chang *heen* in Nan chang *foo* the Capital.	,,	
3,129 *le* or 1,125 miles.		

(To be continued.)

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THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5.30 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 24.	Port Phillip,	June —.
Calcutta,	July 19.	Sydney,	June —.
Bombay,	July —.	Amoy,	Aug. —.
Madras,	July 14.	Hongkong,	Aug. 27.
Singapore,	Aug. 1.	Ningpo,	Sept. —.
Penang,	July 28.	New York,	June 9.
Batavia,	June 24.	San Francisco,	July 7.
Manila,	July —.	Sdwich. Islands,	July —.

WE give insertion this week to a collective Circular from the Consuls of Great Britain, the United States, Denmark, Portugal, and Holland, advising the Community of the appointment of a Harbour Master in the person of Mr. NICHOLAS BAYLIES, in accordance with the wishes so unanimously expressed in the Circular addressed to the Foreign Consuls;—which we rejoice to see, bears the signature of the representatives of nearly every Mercantile Firm in the place. The Circular further announces the issue of a New Code of Port Regulations by the Taoutae with the full concurrence of the Consuls.

We see much cause for congratulation in the Circular. These measures, advocated by the whole Mercantile Community, were much required; and the complete manner in which their representations have been met, cannot fail to be satisfactory to the Consignees and Masters of Vessels, who are the parties chiefly interested. The Port Regulations are few, simple, and of very obvious utility and expediency. We perceive by Regulation No. 1, the limits of the Port Anchorage, as it has always been hitherto recognized, are very carefully defined; and there might be some objection to this, if hereafter these should be held incapable of modification; seeing that Shanghae, as a Mart for Foreign Trade, rapid and large as its growth has been, is still in its infancy. We understand however that the Consuls who are parties to these Regulations, have distinctly provided in their correspondence with His Excellency the Taoutae, that these limits shall only be recognized as imperative, so long as the space allotted shall prove adequate for the convenient and safe mooring of such Foreign Vessels as may arrive. We also see that independent of any express stipulation of this kind, Regulation No. 6, clearly provides for any requisite modifications "to be consulted upon and settled by the Intendant and the several Consuls in communication together." This is as it should be; fair, reasonable, and just to all parties; and in this spirit compacts between the Authorities of different Nations may best and most certainly be maintained. Of the utility of the two measures,—the appointment of a Harbour Master and the recognition of a Code of Port Regulations binding upon all Flags, there can be no doubt. In truth the want of both has been felt as a great evil; but for a long time the difficulties in the way appeared insuperable. Not only was a perfect accord required between the great body of the Consignees, the Foreign Consuls, and the Native Authorities at the Port; (not always easy of attainment either in China or elsewhere) but questions of international right and legality had to be disposed of. These last have even now, we believe, with every desire to concede minor differences of opinion given rise to some discussion, and the only dissidence which makes the unanimity of action incomplete.

We believe the ground taken by the Consuls signing the Circular to be, that with the reserved jurisdiction of all Foreign Powers over their respective subjects, it was not competent to the Chinese Authorities to appoint an Officer whose duty it should be to exercise any kind of jurisdiction over Foreign subjects or ships;—yet neither could any but the Native Authorities give legal jurisdiction to a Harbour Master in a Chinese water; thence the necessity of a joint and concurrent action of both Chinese and Foreign Authorities in the appointment of the Officer destined to perform the duties—for which there was no exact precedent. The Taoutae might even have objected to appointing a Foreign Officer concurrently with the Foreign Consuls, that however, and every other difficulty seems at last to have been happily got over.

We miss the signature of the French Consul to these Documents, the second in the list of Seniority at the Port (not the third as inadvertently written in the Circular of the Merchants). We believe, however, it is understood, that although without previous reference to his legation, a formal assent either to the principles of action or the acts of his Colleagues, was deemed inexpedient; he has intimated his concurrence in the utility of a Harbour Master, and a Code of Port Regulations; and we believe that any ships under the French Flag will, in effect be placed under the Harbour Master's care, in the same way as the ships of other Countries. Considering how long these measures have been generally regarded as a desideratum, and how many difficulties interposed; the Community and the Consular body may well be congratulated on the result. The appointment of Mr. BAYLIES, we have seen has been made at the instance of all the Consignees of Ships, without exception: notwithstanding the obvious difficulties of his position therefore, more especially at the outset, he will no doubt find every facility for effectually and usefully performing the duties of his office. With the Merchants and the Foreign Consuls pledged alike to give him their fullest support, and the very general and often expressed desire for such an officer on the part of Masters of Vessels, he is pretty certain indeed of beginning with the good will and co-operation of all. Judgment and discretion on his part, with the strictest impartiality in berthing the ships, will be doubtless required, as Harbour Master he must ignore all distinction of flags or persons; but with due care on these essential points, he will very certainly conciliate that general good opinion which will be his best support.

Mr. BAYLIES is an American, and we rejoice that the first appointment should have fallen to him; not only from the very general conviction of his fitness for the office, but even because he is a Citizen of the United States. It is the most public and conclusive proof, in the power of either British Consul or British Community to give, that they are above any feeling of petty jealousy founded upon mere nationality; and that they are ready in measures of public utility at this Port, to sink all such distinctions, and to unite with every other section of the great European family in carrying them through in the mode most consistent with their object: nor would we be understood to claim any peculiar merit for the British in this. It is equally our conviction that both the Consul of the United States and his Countrymen, had the choice fallen on a British Subject, or on a Native of any other Country, would have been as ready and willing to give their votes for his appointment. We would even hope that this one act of the whole Foreign Community and the Foreign Consuls combined will be a starting point, and a precedent for many successive acts conceived in the same cordial spirit. In this view, above all others, we consider a step manifesting such good understanding among the Consular Representatives, and so much unanimity between them and the Mercantile Community, should be regarded with satisfaction. The first is so important that it cannot be too sedulously cultivated in the interests of Foreign Trade; and the last, is not less essential to the successful working of any measures designed to secure either good or lasting fruit for the benefit of this Community. Both, are of incalculable importance as tending to bring about a result which more than any thing else would strengthen our position here; for the history of Nations affords ample proof that *combination is power*, and never was such means of command more essential than now, to all Foreigners who have interests at stake in China.

WE publish this week a Synoptical Table in two parts, of the British Trade at the Consular Ports in China, from their opening in 1843-4 to December 31st 1850, a period of Seven Years. These have been made up from the Consular Returns, and now that a new system in respect to the Custom-house duties has been adopted, they may be useful for future reference, as a summary of the amount of British Trade upon which duties, in each successive year, were levied under the first arrangement while the British Government held itself bound to co-operate with the Chinese Authorities, so far as circumstances would admit, in protecting the Custom-house Revenue from fraud in the British portion of the Foreign Trade. What the next Seven Years may produce under the "*laissez faire*" system remains to be seen; but we think it may be pretty certainly predicted that if the *Chinese* Government adopt that principle, the duties collected on Foreign Trade will present but a Flemish account of proceeds. Last year the duties paid on British Trade amounted to something under 600,000 Taels; which was less than in 1849, notwithstanding that the exports of Tea and Silk in 1850 were in excess by 12,000,000 lbs. of Tea, and 1,800 bales of Silk!

To return however to the Tables,—No. 1, shows the progress of British Trade at Shanghae, and the proportion between the Exports and Imports; and although these returns, for obvious reasons, can only be taken as an approximation to the truth, yet the information they convey is by no means without value. The main fact they demonstrate, we believe, may safely be adopted as correct, namely—that between the Exports and the Imports in the legalized trade there is little necessary connection, that is—the demand of the Chinese for our manufactured goods is scarcely subject to variation *by any increase in our Exports of Tea and Silk*. They may take more Opium, and in some proportion to the increased sale of Chinese produce, which supplies them with the needful means of barter or purchase, but of Long Cloths and Long Ells they are not a whit more covetous, if Silk and Tea for 8,000,000 dollars be exported, instead of for half that amount. This lesson we think these Returns plainly read to the manufacturers at home, and while we are limited to the Seaboard, and our relations remain on their present footing, there is little ground for hope that the demand for our goods will ever largely increase.

Our Imports into China, which in 1843-4 were valued at 18,400,018 dollars, have dwindled down to 10,858,236 dollars in 1850, while our Exports which in 1843-4 were only a little in excess of the Imports, now nearly double them in value, being for 1850, 18,159,594 dollars, and at each Port the same proportion is maintained. So little influence indeed has the increase of our Exports upon our legalized Imports that as the former *increase* the latter rather show a tendency to *decrease*. The large and increasing Import in Opium no doubt explains the anomaly; but the result, as regards the legalized trade and the demand for our manufactures, remains untouched by the explanation.

In Return No. 2, a valuation of British Trade at Canton, Shanghae, and Amoy, will be found, these being the only Ports where any Foreign Commerce has been established. It will be seen, as might be anticipated, that as Shanghae has increased Canton has decreased, both in the value of British Imports and the Exports to England. The India Raw Cotton of course remaining unaffected by the development of trade in the North, which is more exclusively a trade with Great Britain and America. We are far from regarding this as a subject of exultation, we would rather have had to congratulate ourselves on the progressive increase and prosperity of both Ports, but the facts are against us.

The Imports in Cotton and Woollen goods at Canton have decreased in the Seven Years from nearly 7,000,000 dollars worth in 1843-4 to 2,609,700 dollars in 1850, while at Shanghae, the Import in these two articles originated, and has increased in the same space to 3,117,746 dollars: in 1849 it was nearly four millions against two at Canton. But if we take the total of the Seven Years we shall find that the Imports in each, amount to nearly the same. In Canton the total Imports in the same articles is put down at 25,840,681 dollars and in Shanghae at 23,224,503 giving an annual average for the first Port of 3,405,811 dollars and for the second of 3,317,786. In Exports the comparison between the two Ports gives a similar result. In 1850 Shanghae had nearly overtaken Canton. Silk giving to the former the importance over its Southern Rival, which Tea continues to yield to the latter. Combining the two products at each Port the result of the Seven Years shows an Export valued at 9,120,271 dollars at Canton, against 7,955,978 at Shanghae, leaving only a difference in favour of the former of 1,164,293 dollars, whereas in the year preceeding, 1849, the relative numbers were—

Canton,	Drs. 10,195,700
Shanghae,	„ 6,435,586
	Drs. 3,760,114

Excess in 1849 in favor of Canton—by such rapid strides is this new Port diminishing the distance between it and Canton, and assuming in its turn the preeminence in trade which the prescriptive custom of two hundred years, the greater aptitude of the Southern race for Commerce on a large scale, and their long familiarity with our system of business, seemed to place beyond the chance of successful competition: and this has been the work of a short term of Seven Years.

We may well doubt therefore, whether even the Indian Trade and an Import of Cotton to the annual value of two or three millions dollars, with Tea for the Staple Exports, will suffice another year to give to Canton any considerable balance against Shanghae. So commanding are the advantages of this Port over the great Emporium of the South, whether regarded in a Geographical, Political, or Social point of view. These are all with the Northern Port and must, in spite of every obstacle, give to it the chief share in the trade of the West with China;—as, at some later day they will give it the still greater importance of a political action, which it has long been plain cannot be exercised from the South. From the North alone any tangible impression can be made upon the Emperor and his advisers at Pekin, and of this truth the British Government, and all Western Powers, must now be fully cognizant!

CIRCULAR.

SHANGHAI, *24th Sept.*, 1851.

It having been represented by the Foreign Mercantile Community resident at this place, as more particularly set forth in the annexed Circular Letter addressed to the Foreign Consuls at Shanghai, that a Harbour Master, and Port Regulations, were both much required for the purpose of insuring better order in the berthing and mooring of Ships and preventing collisions; His Excellency the Intendant of Circuit and the Consuls of Great Britain, The United States, Denmark, Portugal, and the Netherlands, in communication together, agreeing in the expediency of both these measures, have accordingly selected Mr. Nicholas Baylies as a fit and proper person to perform the duties of Harbour Master and appointed him to that office. The annexed Port Regulations have also been issued under the Official Seal of the Taoutae, with the concurrence of undersigned Consuls; and Notice is hereby given to the Mercantile Community and Masters of Ships, that these Regulations are in force from this date. The undersigned confidently anticipate the ready co-operation of both Consignees and Masters of Vessels, to give full effect to measures, the main object of which is the protection of their interests and the prevention of injury to the Shipping.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
U. S. Consul.
D. B. ROBERTSON,
H. D. M. Consul.
T. C. BEALE,
H. M. F. M. Consul and Vice-Consul of the Netherlands.

To the Foreign Mercantile Community and the Masters of Foreign Vessels in the Anchorage of Shanghai.

Copy.

SHANGHAI, 14*th August*, 1851.

To RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esquire,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
J. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD, Esquire,
U. S. Consul.
C. DE MONTIGNY, Esquire,
French Consul.
T. C. BEALE, Esquire,
H. N. M. & H. M. F. M. Consul.
B. ROBERTSON, Esquire,
Danish Consul.

SIRS,—Frequent complaints having arisen regarding the crowded state of the Shipping in our Port, we deem it advisable that some steps should be taken to prevent the serious damage daily arising to vessels, and beg to suggest that some arrangements should be entered into with the Chinese Authorities for the appointment of a Harbour Master, for which office we would bring to you notice and recommendation Mr. Nicholas Baylies, whose experience in such matters is sufficiently known to us, and in the event of the Chinese Authorities appointing him as Harbour Master, we hereby engage to use our influence with all Captains of Vessels to our Consignment, to conform to such regulations as may eventually be determined upon. We remain, Sirs, your obedient servants,

(Signed) A. G. Dallas,—Dent, Beale & Co.—Russell & Co.—Turner & Co.—Lindsay & Co.—Reiss & Co.—Hargreaves & Co.—Watson & Co.—J. M. Smith & Co.—Shaw, Bland & Co.—Dirom, Gray & Co.—p. p. Wolcott, Bates & Co., Craven Wilson.—Blenkin, Rawson & Co.—Sykes, Schwabe & Co.—Bull, Nye & Co.—Augustine Heard & Co.—Rathbones, Worthington & Co.—Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.—Gilman, Bowman & Co.—Sillars, Brothers.—Smith, Kennedy & Co.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.—Wetmore & Co.

PORT OF SHANGHAE.

REGULATIONS

I.—*Boundaries.*—The boundaries of the Anchorage for Foreign Vessels shall be as follows:—

To the North, a straight line running directly East from the Southern Bank of the Woosungkeang (Soochow Creek) at low water mark, into the stream of the Hwangpoo River.

To the South, a straight line running directly East from the Northern Bank of the Yangkingpang Creek at low water mark, into the stream of the Hwangpoo River.

Buoys will be placed at the Northern and Southern extremities of the Anchorage in order to establish the line of boundary, and it will be obligatory upon all vessels to anchor within the defined limits, and not on any account to pass so far on to the Eastern Bank of the River as to obstruct the general navigation. A free passage moreover will be maintained along the Western Bank of the stream to facilitate the passage of cargo boats to and fro and the examination of goods, and to leave a fair way for the towing of the grain junks up and down the River.

II.—*Harbor Master.*—A Harbor Master shall be appointed whose duty it is to berth all Foreign ships arriving at the Anchorage at Shanghae, to superintend their mooring and unmooring, and to take them safely out when ready to depart; for which services a fee of Ten Dollars has been authorized as the charge for all vessels above 150 tons. No Master of a vessel may shift its berth without the Harbor Master's Authority, and his directions as to mooring of vessels under every Flag without distinction are to be strictly followed. The Harbor Master for the time being shall enter into securities, for 1,000 dollars to make good any damage which shall be proved to have been caused by either carelessness or incompetence on his part.

III.—*Gunpowder or Combustibles.*—No vessel or boat under any Foreign Flag, and no Chinese Junk or boat having a cargo of Gunpowder or other Combustibles on board, shall be permitted to Anchor among the Foreign vessels or in their near vicinity, ships-of-war, of course excepted.

IV.—No Citizen or Subject of any Foreign State shall be allowed to open either Boarding or eating house for Sailors at the Port, without the express Authority of the Consular Representative to whom he may be entitled to apply, nor without good security that such party shall give no harbor to any Seaman who is a deserter, or who cannot produce his discharge accompanied by the written sanction of the said Consul for his residence on shore. Every Boarding or eating house keeper will further be held responsible for the good conduct of all who come to his house. It is understood that no Chinese subject under any pretence whatever shall be permitted to open either Grog shop or Boarding house for Foreign Sailors to drink, debauch and gamble in. They will not be restricted however from keeping shops for selling provisions and sundries, or any other legitimate articles of merchandize to the natives.

V.—*Discharge of Sailors.*—No Sailor from a Foreign vessel can be discharged or left behind at this Port without the express sanction of the Consul reporting the vessel, nor until good and sufficient security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore.

VI.—*Future Modifications.*—Hereafter in all these matters determined upon in accordance with Treaty, should any corrections be requisite, or should the meaning not be clear, the same must always be consulted upon and settled by the Intendant and the several Consuls in communication together.

True Translation,
(Signed) W. H. MEDHURST,
Interpreter.

A True Copy, FREDC. HOWE HALE.

THE following notes were sketched by a literary Chinese who, a few years ago, accompanied a gentleman on a visit to England. The native is now in Shanghai, and, on returning from England, wrote off a number of stanzas in Chinese poetry for the perusal of his private friends. It is only in manuscript and has never been printed. A correspondent has connected the rambling and scattered ideas together, so as to make them more presentable in an English dress, and arranged them in two sections,—the first of which, on "England," we lay before our readers this week, reserving for our next issue the second section, or "The English," which we think the more interesting of the two. The Chinaman's imagination seems to have chiefly dwelt, as was natural, on what offered the greatest contrast to the "men and things" of his own country.—

FUGITIVE NOTES ON ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH.

(Taken by a Chinaman after a visit to Great Britain in the years 1844, 45, & 46.)

INTRODUCTION.

"In the year 1844, I embarked on board a foreign ship and made sail for the far west, to ramble about in England for awhile. Altogether I was nearly three years absent from my native country.

"If I were to note down every thing relating to the manners and customs of the English people or the products of their country,—the task would be an endless one. Indeed the time would fail for merely copying off the various manuscripts that would be necessary to a thorough investigation of these points. My object at present, therefore, is only to select a few of the things that struck me most forcibly, during my sojourn in England.

"In throwing off the following notes, I have thought fit to connect them together in sentences that, on account of their vulgar phraseology, cannot be called poetical effusions, but—if you like—pickings of common flowers.

§ I. ENGLAND.

Contents.—*Arrival: Country and Climate: Cities and Crowds: Public Conveniences, e. g. Gaslights, Railway Engines, Steam-boats, Machines: Graves: Houses: Furniture of Rooms.*

"The voyage to England was so dull and dreary that it left no interesting reminiscence behind. No sooner, however, did the boisterous waves begin to be still than the fairy-cliffs of England hove in sight like the haunts of genii, the enchanting abodes of men rose up before me as if from empty space, and hill and dale looked as fine pictures in embroidered work.

"On approaching the coast, we were hailed first by a veteran pilot,—a man skilled in guiding ships along the safest channels. A little after I saw driving ahead of us a steam-tug all trim and tight, dragging our vessel along, till we got into port, where I found all the vessels secured close alongside the wharf. The baggage was then carefully arranged and sent up to the Custom-house, where it underwent strict search and examination.

"England lies upon the shores of the Western Ocean. There is not much land under cultivation; and, where there is, the horse is used for ploughing it. As I happened to reach England after the harvest had been taken in, I saw not the yellow cloud waving over the face of the earth; but I believe the husbandman there thinks himself lucky for the year if he has good crops of wheat and barley. Beyond my native country, I have never seen either mulberry plantations or fields of cotton.

"Of dusky and cloudy weather, there is in Great Britain quite an excess, and rain in abundance. Among my countrymen

there is a saying that 'in the West the skies leak.' This is not far from the truth. During the dog-days the heat is not very great, for the people are able even then to wear several pieces of clothing at one and the same time. Yet let the cold of winter be never so severe, no one thinks of using raiment wadded with cotton as we do.

"In their cities, the public streets cross and recross, and, upon them, you constantly hear the rumbling of coaches or carriages and the tramp of horses. Sometimes the crowds of people in the streets are so large that the passengers touch each other's shoulders; but the olfactories are not offended by disagreeable and disgusting smells. In these crowds, you may distinguish *the policeman* by his blue livery and grave looks, and *the postman* by the red collar of his coat and the double stroke of the knocker when he delivers his letters. *The dragoon* you know by his carrying on the crown of his helmet a crest of red floss silk as indicative of his fierce valour; and *military officers* you may tell by their wearing ornamental badges of gold thread upon the shoulders.

"On the roadside there stand lamp posts with beautiful lanterns that, when lit at night, illumine the whole expanse of the heavens. The gas which burns in these lamps is produced from coal, and, without question, is a most wonderful discovery. It jets forth a flame of light brighter than either the wax-candle or the oil lamp can give. By it whole families enjoy light and thousands of houses are simultaneously illuminated. In all the market places and public thoroughfares, it is as clear and bright at midnight as at noontide, and, if I mistake not, as gay as our feast of lanterns is. In fact, a city that is so illuminated might well be called '*a nightless city*;' for you may wander about it till break of day without carrying a lantern, and, go where you please, you meet with no interruption.

"Cars of fire, urged on by steam, fly swift as the wind; and, on the rails of their railroads, they have a most ingenious method of turning these locomotives.

"Steam-boats (which are in general very richly adorned,) pass through the water by means of paddle-wheels with astonishing rapidity; and, upon the rivers and in the bays, beautiful steam-wherries are constantly running,—which make it both easy and convenient for passengers to cross.

"I have seen a carriage that was so constructed as to be worked by the person who was riding in it,—just as one would scull a boat. It went admirably and seemed well-fitted for land travelling. The machines that are used for dredging their canals and rivers must be of immense service to inland navigation.

"The windmill that whirls about in the air is truly an ingenious contrivance; and the pump too, which, without the use of a draw-bucket but simply by working the handle, belches forth water in abundance.

"The graves of the English people do not rise like mounds nor are they planted about with trees as ours are.

"The houses are as close together as the scales upon the back of a fish. In front of them they plant trees or have flower-gardens. The houses rise several stories high. The people generally live in the upper stories and make constant use of stair-cases. Houses darting up to the clouds,—with whitewashed walls and glazed doors and windows,—look as if they were buildings set with precious stones. Balustrades of metal twist and twine around the windows and pillars.

"Doors and windows are all furnished with panes of glass, and bright light is reflected from every part of the room, so that one, as he sits there, may fancy himself a resident of the moon. The bedrooms are so close and air-tight, that no dust gets in and the wind is only heard blowing upon the outer shutters. Thus, the chilly breezes of autumn are scarcely felt; besides, the fires in their grates are constantly kept up, so that the general temperature is that of spring time and, in the depth of winter, one does not feel the keenest cold.

"Enter what house you please, it is as if you were ascending a pagoda furnished with every variety of costly ornaments. Each brilliant drawing-room might be taken for a fairy's Paradise. The walls of their parlours are hung with beautiful paper, or tapestry. Carpets of the most exquisite texture and elegant patterns are spread upon their floors; their stair-cases too are laid with fine soft carpeting.

"In these rooms, musical instruments stand here, there, and everywhere. What-nots and tables laden with books, pretty clocks and beautiful vases, elegantly furnished sofas and settees, and work tables inlaid with tortoise-shell form part of the decorative furniture of these saloons, while fragrant odours, exhaled by luxuriant flowers, fill the air. Generally their tables, couches, and chairs are all rubbed up till they become as bright as polished metal; and, in the spacious apartments of which I speak, large mirrors of glass are hung, in which one can always see his full length.

"The artificial flowers which you find in each room are of every variety and display extraordinary talent and ingenuity; in short, if you look into any corner of their rooms, you are sure to see specimens of manufacture that exhibit the finest skill and art. For instance—the contrivance by which the door of the room is made to shut of itself, is remarkably ingenious:—the titles on the backs of their books are in letters of gold:—their chess-boards and chess-men are elegant pieces of work:—the keys of the piano (an instrument that strikes the most perfect notes of music) are made of beautiful ivory: and,—if I were to attempt to describe their stained and variegated glass,—I really could not give any adequate idea of the curiosity and fineness of the art that can produce such results."

An extract of the journal of Mr. T. W. Norman, M.D., *(from Hungary) of a voyage from Bombay to Bassora on the "Euphrates," thence into Persia, and thence to Shanghai, in the North of China.*

(Continued from No. 59.)

August 4.—This month appeared to be very unhealthy in this City and valley. I found all over the place Fever and Ague amongst the population, in almost every house, and myself as well as my companion, and several of our servants were visited by this malaria, but medical care restored us soon again to our usual health.

16.—To-day the unfortunate Governor of Bushier, "Shaig Nasir" who was condemned here by the Prince, through the intrigues of some envious officials, and put in chains, was thus sent as a prisoner to Teheran, to be judged by the (King) or Shah. But his relatives rose to arms, and when the new Governor, approached Bushier, to be installed there, by Feros Mirza the recent Governor of Shiraz, he was soon repelled, and this occasioned that this port was placed in a state of siege for nearly five months, during this time many of the inhabitants, merchants, and artists emigrated, and almost all commerce ceased here so suddenly, that it rather surprised the natives of the place.

But through the prudence of the Foreign gentry who were consulted in this affair, it terminated peaceably, and the Shaik Hussain evacuated the place, he took up his residence at the Island Kharrack, and Hassen Aly Khan entered the gates as victor and new Governor of Bushier.

25.—On this-day my peaceful abode was suddenly overclouded with sorrow, my companion fell very sick, and seemed to expire, he had a sudden attack of a peculiar hot fever, so frequent in this part, and lay for several days in a strong delirium, and by means of prompt medical aid and care, he recovered no sooner than in the latter end of the month of September.

September 6.—My friend was in the way of recovering, and I enjoying good health had nearly arranged all his unsettled affairs. The town was so far all tranquil, but to-day a strong whirlwind arose and caused much mischief to the surrounding gardens, and even in the town several large trees were uprooted, but no men's lives were lost.

8.—We had to-day again a furious whirlwind resembling a hurricane, and many of the stately Chunar trees and poplars were completely uprooted, and the damage done in the City amounted to several thousands of Kronies.

10.—The weather was pleasant to-day, but about 3 o'clock in the afternoon we experienced several shocks of earthquake, moving from W. to E. but did no further damage, a few walls of ruined houses were thrown down, but caused no man's loss.

25.—The weather was delightful, by thermometer 78° and 80°, but the mornings and nights were fresh, the news of to-day was the execution of some persons who probably for the sake of money, and jealousy of others, became disgraced, tortured, and at last were tied before a loaded cannon, which was exploded, and made a sudden end of the suffering victims.

October 1.—This-day I saw another instance of the truth that "a man is born to misfortune as the sparks fly upwards." Its a well known fact that in this place men are troubled with swarms of cats, and their noise is often horrible; being on this evening very much troubled by this host, I took a pistol loaded with shot, but a very small charge, and not aware of my servant being nigh, the hair trigger went off, and it exploded in my hands, hurt myself a little, and one of my dearest servants got hurt by a few grains of shot, but of no consequence and I soon got them out, and that good man soon enjoyed his health again, and remained in my service until I went on board the ship when I recommended him to the kind residents in the port.

This unfortunate accident caused great sensation, and the next-day crowds of the inhabitants collected about my house, having heard that a "Frangee, had shot a Mussulman," but while the injured man was himself able to speak to them, their good sense discovered that it was an accident, and the revengeful spirit passed off, and every one returned to his house.

6.—My unfortunate servant was now perfectly restored, and my dear companion also enjoyed good health, and joy and happiness with its brilliancy seemed to illuminate our inclosed compound like the brightness of the sun, and having arranged all our affairs, we determined to leave this in the end of this month.

10.—To-day some large Caravans arrived from Ispahan and Mashahad in Corrasan, the first brought the news that a Prince of Russia with 10,000 troops, had encamped before Erivan in Armenia, and the Shah had through his ministers after oriental custom, welcomed the same in the most polite manner.

From the second I personally heard the news from the head Caravan man, "that Dost Mahomed in Cabul: Sheer Mahomed in Catai: and "the recent Ameer of Herat: had called on the "faithful Mashahad in Corrassan; to assist with "money, arms, and men, and joining them for an "invasion in Hindostan: to expel the "Frangees" or Europeans in all its parts. I paid but "little credit to such a story, but knowing the "character of the Cabulese and the mountaineers "in the N.W., I could not pass over without "notice."

15.—To-day was the "aidekurbany" which feast was celebrated by firing 8 guns, and the whole town appeared for some hours as if void of inhabitants, such melancholy silence prevailed, after the gunfiring. The Prince sat in the garden "Bag i tacht" in his kingly dress just received from Teheran and a great population in various groups killed and divided the animals which were destined for an offering. The Governor offered a camel, and after having finished these solemn acts, which we supposed was in commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice, they returned to their houses, but some bigots made some sort of procession throughout the town.

24.—To-day I beheld with horror a scene of barbarity. There are several hundred Jews in this place, but all very ill used, and oppressed; when a parent was unable to pay the demanded revenue, the Mussulman officers, demanded of the father while I was there, to tie his only son's hands and feet, which he did with great fear, I remained at a distance to see further what might become of him, then the officers commenced beating the soles of the feet, that the crying of the infant, might soften the hearts of the parents to pay the demanded sum; but I left this scene which I never had thought had been enacted in this place. The Jews are in this part as it appeared very poor, but have a fine school, and are very well versed in the Hebrew language.

27.—To-day eight persons were executed most barbarously, they had first of all their hands cut off, then their feet, and lastly their heads; 40 individuals had been executed during my few months' stay in this place, of which some were given up with the greatest injustice to execution.

I received on this-day several infants to vaccinate, but while the superstition is so great its very difficult for an European to introduce the art of vaccination amongst such a bigoted community.

29.—We left this place with high hope, and overcame all further troubles and fatigues which every sojourner must experience, and having had good success, we in the beginning of next month traversed once more the valley of Kaseroon. We had successfully overcome two difficult passes, and had only two more to succeed.

November 3.—This place as aforesaid has at a distance a friendly aspect, but alas! when in it, it is all tainted with the greatest poverty and misery.

Even so were the villages which we had passed already; polygamy has every where its abode and the female sex is in these parts esteemed scarcely more than the slaves of a sensual despot.

Nothing appeared so strange to me as the disregard exhibited towards the clergy, or "Mollahs" they are made, the subjects of stories, epigrams, proverbs without end, and probably while they give in many points rise to them themselves: "To hate like a Mollah:" to cheat like a Mollah is in the mouth of every Persian. Therefore their moral instructions find ground, but no root; while their own example is often contrary to their religious or moral assertions.

4.—We left this place so agreeably situated and which lays a claim to a remote antiquity. True it is still a place of some importance, being situated in a well watered valley; but civil wars and rapacity have so much impoverished it, that, with all its advantages, it cannot boast of more than about 3,000 inhabitants, and its walls enclose more ruins than houses; we had soon passed over its alluvial plans, and now the rude hill passes made its marches tedious, but we arrived in a few days more in the first place near the plains called Dalekee.

8.—Having been obliged to remain a-day in a village called "Kammeraj" very finely situated, but of poor aspect, surrounded with a hilly salt-range which salt is as clear as crystal, and is very abundant in this vicinity, but we left this in good heart and were now in a Caravanserai of very strong construction.

But alas! viewing this place Dalekee, it presented a picture of poverty stronger than words can express. There was nothing beyond what mere existence required, nor to my cursory observation did the most trifling superfluity present itself.

9.—Such is the picture of Dalekee, and its vicinity. We left this place and traversed now as afore-mentioned the vast alluvial plains in the direction of Bushier. But arrived in said town a few days later than expected.

12.—After having stayed in Brassgaun and Shargaddog, we arrived only on this-day in Bushier; which we found in a state of siege, guns and batteries were so well arranged, that any invader from the landside, might in the first instance be compelled to withdraw; they had here much artillery; but fortunately while I had arranged a passage in the H. E. I. Co.'s Sloop the *Tigris*, for Bassora: I had not the pleasure of seeing the advance of the Persian troops, which had an order, that if they were resisted, to massacre all its inhabitants, and bombard the place on an appointed day, which day was the 21st October, but the place having Foreign Gentry, who were often consulted by the head of the resisting party, advised to give in, and while the Shaig had become sensible of his fate, and that of the town, he evacuated on the 21st, and put up at Kharrack; (an Island); and peace, and joy seemed to enter its gates anew with the victor and new Governor Hassen Aly Khan.

18.—The weather was very unfriendly, but having expressed my gratitude to the kind British Resident, for his kind attention, I with my companion made haste to go on board the man-of-war, which was ready to leave this-day, and soon after we were received on board we set sail, and sailed along the dark rolling waves, with a strong breeze in a westerly direction.

23.—The wind had soon changed, and become quite contrary amidst a heavy sea and obscure sky, our voyage, for so short a distance, lasted several days, and not sooner then the 28th had we our first anchorage in the River Euphrates.

I and all on board felt the utmost delight in viewing such magnificent scenery, clothed in such lovely green along this gallant river, and my joy, at having the good fortune to see that country once more, where according to Oriental legends, the locality of Eden is placed, in which the primitive man, and his family lived, and were blessed;—but alas! doubt, and disbelief, involved them and their succeeding generations, even the whole creation in endless woe, and misery! Where the first word of a Saviour, was revealed! The first murder committed! The first city in the plain built,—the first Empire rose,—the different languages were born, and the second, and another Empire came to desolation, and left nought but ruins, and even these in the course of time, lost themselves in untraceable obscurity. Where Alexander the great crossed, with his legions, and the glorious Darius Codomanus died in misery, and the greatest monarch of the greeks at last expired in Babylon, anno 323 B.C.—I am unable with words to express my admiration and deep feeling, and my reflections on times past; they made me nearly forget myself, and only the winding up of the anchor, aroused me out of my deep contemplations.

28.—The weather was not now oppressive, the sky perfectly serene, the thermometer 73° and 82° the nights and mornings rather fresh, indeed a season in these parts, so lovely that I am sure, that many of my worthy readers would have chosen my situation on that gallant stream, flowing once through the magnificent garden of Eden.

With the tide and a good breeze we had soon arrived at our destination, and were now at anchor near the British factory, termed Maryill, where I had the pleasure of inspecting the splendid excavated antiquities of Ninivi, of the celebrated Mr. Layard.

On our arrival we met the small steam frigate (the name I did not notice) of the H. E. I. Co., which has its course between this and Bagdad, commanded by Captain Johns, to whose politeness and kindness, I feel myself not a little indebted even to this-day. In company with whom I had the pleasure to meet Mr. Cavignac* with his companions just returning from the north of Persia, and to whose kind consideration I feel indebted with many obligations.

* The cripple born without hands or feet.

But the news which these worthy gentlemen brought from Bagdad was more of a terrifying than joyful nature.

Bagdad was when they left, in a state of siege surrounded by the Arabs, who were desirous to cast off the Ottoman Government, but inside it was bravely defended by the Turks; which unfortunate state of affairs, distressed the European residents and other christians, with fears of being massacred by either of the winning parties.

The Montefie Arabs were the same time in insurrection, whose country is below Bagdad, several hundred families of whom had been most mercilessly massacred, by one of the striving parties. They some days before had discharged their musquetry at the small steam frigate passing up the river, but the gallant Captain, greeted them quickly with same cases of canister shot, and this brought them so much to their senses, that the steamer passed peaceably to this station in which I recently met the same, and in which I observed a small garrison of Indian soldiers.

The small steam frigate, as soon as she had the Indian mail on board, left the same day in progress for Bagdad, where the state of affairs was such, that her worthy Commander expected, to meet engagements of no pleasing nature.

The brig *Tigris*, also was put in order to start for Bushier, and after having taken the far travelled gallant gentry on board, she sailed with the home despatches; and, next day I stood at once deprived of its kind Commander Captain Manners, with his gallant officers, to whom I feel still much indebted.

I as well as my friend were now in Bassora; and had obtained a dwelling, through the British Agent Mr. Parseck, in which we felt ourselves very unfortunate for it was indeed such an one where comforts were in no corner to be found; and we were obliged to seek for a better house, which we at last found in a Caravanserai termed Karm Lerey.

29.—To-day, on account of the prevailing insurrection, I and my companion sought our abode in Bassora, where I remained for several days: and after having provided my kind English gentleman with a safe and healthy lodging, servants, and medicines, I left him with many obligations, for Bushier, in a small Arab vessel, on the 9th of December, and arrived in the forementioned port on the 15th of the month.

I cannot pass on here without giving a short outline of modern Bassora and the ancient Basra very finely situated amidst groves of date palms and beautiful gardens about three miles inland from the River Euphrates.

This city is in some Arabian annals placed in very remote antiquity, and is known as a flourishing town in the "Palshdadian Dynasty," and the several flourishing Empires of this country; it was renowned in the "Sassanian Dynasty," and known as a province of the Sabean Kingdom Sabta, and even in the time of Cyrus was famous for its magnificent constructions. And in the latter era under Selim, and at the Mahomedan conquest it became the seat of some Calif and renowned for learning, "the place where wisdom had its abode," and was annexed to the Turkish Empire.

Here the celebrated Hassan of Basra, the master of wisdom, (as the Arabs term him) the instructer of "Wasel Ebn Ata" whose latter tenets gave birth to four Mahomedan Sects, Motazalites, Sefatians, Kharjates, and the Shiites. Which branched afterwards into more than 30 Sects, infatuated with the greatest contempt for each other, and many followers of these tenets are still in existences at the present day, (see preliminary discource of Seals, Koran page 112.)

But alas! at the present day nothing but poverty and misery to its utmost extent has an abode here, hovels of mud resembling in some parts rather perforations of gigantic ants nests are here beheld, the dwellings of man, only a few buildings are found to possess some little comfort: And amongst these, a stranger makes his way generally through passages and alleys so narrow and full of impediments, that a loaded ass can only get through with difficulty.

The British Agent's, the residency of the Pasha, (or Governor's), the French Consulate, a few Musjeeds, a Turks' coffee-house, and a few more, are the premises which ornament these clusters of mud-hovels amidst the many ruins, and besides it has a Bazaar, with a tolerable trade.

All lamented over the ruling power, and while not much security of property, or even life prevailed, the poor populace seemed to find only comfort in pronouncing the name of the supreme, while so intolerantly treated by the despotic governing Turks.

The Armenian christians find a little shelter through the British Agent: but suffered as they said no little oppression from the Turks.

(To be continued.)

The Committee in charge of the Shanghae Burial Ground, thankfully acknowledge the following additional subscriptions towards repairing and ornamenting the Cemetery:—

J. N. Alsop Griswold, Esq.,	Drs. 60
Rutherford Alcock, Esq.,	" 10
Previously announced,	" 150
	Drs. 210

Nº. 1.

VALUATION OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN BRITISH VESSELS AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE,

From 1843-44 *to* 1850 *Inclusive.*

IMPORTS

Description of Goods	1843-44	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Manufactures of COTTON, .. *Dollars*	1,670,672	4,254,864	3,080,054	3,311,385	1,836,031	3,051,625	2,617,191
Do. of WOOL, ... "	557,279	803,553	623,372	782,016	327,120	808,786	500,555
SUGAR, ... "	1,945	..	..	42,571	169,751	82,211	147,421
MISCELLANEOUS, ... "	291,610	136,176	185,534	175,522	200,007	470,213	642,989
Total Imports, .. *Dollars*	2,521,506	5,194,593	3,888,960	4,311,494	2,532,969	4,412,835	3,908,156

EXPORTS

Description of Goods	1843-44	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
TEA, ... *Dollars*	322,152	2,221,180	2,026,862	1,833,691	1,653,049	2,018,916	2,426,711
SILK, ... "	2,002,602	3,803,947	4,430,318	4,819,483	3,330,720	4,416,670	5,529,267
MISCELLANEOUS, ... "	35,380	18,509	34,946	72,557	96,173	78,285	64,028
Total Export, .. *Dollars*	2,360,134	6,043,636	6,492,144	6,725,731	5,079,942	6,513,871	8,020,606

Nº. 2.

VALUATION OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN BRITISH VESSELS AT THE PORTS OF CANTON, SHANGHAE, AND AMOY,

From 1843-44 *to* 1850 *Inclusive.*

IMPORTS

Description of Goods	1843-44	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Manufactures of COTTON, .. *Dollars*	4,039,182	2,450,482	2,755,223	1,470,296	1,214,344	1,475,644	1,616,900
Do. of WOOL, ... "	1,898,866	1,875,042	1,386,534	1,027,346	1,866,980	768,042	992,800
RAW COTTON, ... "	683,654	313,835	792,876	830,756	2,791,615	4,769,641	3,432,000
MISCELLANEOUS, ... "	7,884,538	5,753,575	5,062,950	6,297,362	661,658	888,917	859,200
Canton, ... *Dollars*	15,506,240	10,392,934	9,997,583	9,625,760	6,534,597	7,902,244	5,900,900
Shanghae, ... "	2,521,506	5,194,593	3,888,960	4,311,494	2,532,969	4,412,835	3,908,156
Amoy, ... "	372,272	680,741	775,085	829,652	381,949	1,136,427	1,049,180
Grand Total, .. *Dollars*	18,400,018	16,268,268	14,661,628	14,766,906	9,449,515	13,45[illegible]06	10,858,236

EXPORTS

Description of Goods	1843-44	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
TEA, ... *Dollars*	13,432,958	15,825,954	11,112,627	11,844,232	7,382,149	9,335,700	7,672,771
SILK, ... "	2,172,263	2,424,697	1,344,286	2,007,770	444,220	860,000	1,447,500
MISCELLANEOUS, ... "	2,320,139	2,483,167	2,021,647	1,869,938	626,364	1,290,235	798,340
Canton, ... *Dollars*	17,925,360	20,734,018	15,378,500	15,721,910	8,053,033	11,485,935	9,918,811
Shanghae, ... "	2,360,134	6,043,636	6,492,144	6,725,731	5,079,942	6,513,871	8,020,606
Amoy, ... "	58,209	71,439	38,938	32,918	67,467	209,065	220,167
Grand Total, .. *Dollars*	20,343,703	26,849,093	21,909,642	22,480,619	13,200,442	18,208,871	18,159,584

We have the following interesting particulars from a private correspondent, the truth of which may be relied on.—

"Since the escape of part of the crew of the *Larpent*, from Formosa, last May, it has been thought that there might be other seamen held in captivity on that island; and accordingly the American Consul at Amoy, determined to despatch a messenger to ascertain whether there were any there still alive or not. The trade from Amoy with Formosa, afforded facilities for doing this. There was also a suitable person to send—a native Evangelist, in the service of the American Board of Missions at Amoy, who, was willing to go. He left about the last of July, and returned about the first of this month, (Sept.); having explored very extensively the southern half of Formosa, but with no further success than to ascertain, that it is not probable that there are any foreigners now on the island. He visited the spot where the *Larpent* was lost and her crew murdered. It is to be feared that others have shared a similar fate. The murderers seem to be a gang of native (not Chinese) desperadoes—whose delight is in human blood, and whose wealth is reckoned by the number of human heads in their possession. Chinese, at their hands, share the same fate with foreigners. From the account of the messenger, these natives would appear to resemble in may respects the Dyaks of Borneo.

"While on the expedition the man was wrecked in the typhoon of last month. The junk in which he was, with three others were lost with about 50 men, besides about 50 more from the shore near where they were, who attempted to obtain booty from the wrecks."

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I beg to call the attention of those whom it may concern, to what I cannot help considering an encroachment on the part of the Chinese. I have observed that several new graves have been formed on the margin of, and encroaching on the road leading from the Foreign Cemetery to the grounds of the London Missionary Society. I believe such encroachments to be contrary to Treaty stipulations and I doubt not that they only require to be pointed out to be remedied:—I am, sir, your's, &c.,

Observer.

Shanghae, 26th Sept., 1851.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Weraff*, from Penang:—

Arracan Rice,	455 piculs.
Lead,	300 "
Black Pepper,	230 "
Rattans,	350 "
Mangrove Bark,	700 "
Bottled Beer,	20 cases.

Per *Sea Queen*, from London:—

Grey Shirtings,	20,500 pieces.
White Shirtings,	2,940 "
Fancy Cottons,	1,150 "

Per *Mary & Ann*, from Hongkong:—

Tiles,	125 boxes.
Do.,	13 cases.
Merchandize,	14 "
Sundries,	20 boxes.
Furniture,	10 cases.
Woollens,	533 pieces.
Do.,	13 bales.
Mats,	350 bundles.
Do.,	102 rols.
Do.,	2 boxes.
Stores,	5 cases.
Tea,	4 chests.
Balustrades,	200
Wooden Trunks,	8 cases.
Chairs,	6
Camlets,	11 bales.
Colored Cottons,	2,020 pieces.
Glass,	21 boxes.
Dried Fruits,	300 "
Glassware,	10 "
Long Ells,	5 bales.
Do.,	520 pieces.
Do.,	15 trusses.
Paper,	18 bundles.

Per *Anne & Jane*, from Singapore:—

Spars,	10
Timber,	112 pieces.
Mangrove Bark,	600 piculs.
Black Pepper,	40 "
Rattans,	140 "
Beche de Mer,	4 "
Bingtanggoo,	24 "

Per *Acadia*, from Singapore:—

Saltpetre,	15 bags.
Woollen Stuffs,	170 pieces.
Sago,	5 cases.
Thread,	6 "
Sheeps' Skins,	3 bales.
Tortoise Feet,	3 cases.
Aniseed Medicine,	4 bales.
Tin,	56 slabs.
Junks' Masts,	20 pieces.
Rudder,	64 "
Kramgee Wood,	69 "
Red Wood,	108 logs.
Small do.,	675 pieces.
Lakka Wood,	35 piculs
Flints,	160 "
Mangrove Bark,	300 "
Sea Weed,	25 "
Beche de Mer,	11 "
Rattans,	500 "
Ebony,	350 "

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Sept. 22,	Emily,	for Liverpool.
25,	Josiah Quincy, (Am.)	" New York.
25,	Menzies,	" London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 20	Fenelon	A. bark	393	Ropes	Hongkong	Sep. 1	General	Bull, Nye & Co.
" 20	Mary & Anne	B. bark	212	Nolan	Hongkong	Aug. 21	Sundries	Lindsay & Co.
" 20	Weraff	B. brig	144	Smoult	Singapore	Aug. 11	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.
" 21	Acadia	B. ship	519	Dunn	Singapore	Aug.—	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
" 21	Anne & Jane	B. bark	301	Smith	Amoy	Sep.—	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept. 21	Emily	B. bark	253	Valentine	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves & Co.
" 23	Josiah Quincy	A. ship	475	Endicott	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
" 24	Menzies	B. ship	448	Braithwait	London	Tea, &c.	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Bride	"	B. brig	179	Doble	Cooverjee Bomanjee.
Clown	"	B. brig	152	D'Busseche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	"	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	358	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	"	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	"	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Acadia	579	Sept. 21	B. ship	519	Dunn	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Alverton	562	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.		
Anne Jane	567	Aug. 9	B. ship	357	Fawcett	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Anne & Jane	580	Sept. 21	B. bark	301	Smith	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Sydney	Early
Annette Gilbert	564	Aug. 10	B. brig	283	Chapman	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	P. or Charter	
Countess of Seafield	571	Sept. 5	B. ship	[illegible]	Leisk	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Crisis	570	Sept. 6	B. ship	426	Gibson	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Dido	575	Sept. 15	B. schr	31	Judd	Captain.	Ningpo	Soon
Eleanora	576	Sept. 16	B. bark	320	Hunter	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Equator	568	Sept. 8	B. brig	235	Carter	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Euphrates	557	July 25	B. ship	428	Gowanlock	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Fenelon	172	Sept. 20	A. bark	393	Ropes	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
General Michells	2	Aug. 7	Du. sh.	383	Prosser	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Singapore	Early
Heroine		Aug. 22	Sia. bg.	140	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
James Scott	572	Sept. 7	B. bark	346	Sutter	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Liverpool	Early
John Baring	149	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Lady Macdonald	555	July 20	B. ship	678	Elder	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Lantao	158	July 15	A. ship	595	Bradbury	Russell & Co.	New York	29th Inst.
Lightning	569	Sept. 6	B. schr	182	Bing	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Lydia	169	Aug. 24	A. schr	161	Potter	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	To-day.
Malvina	6	Sept. 16	H. ship	250	Both	Russell & Co.		
Martin Frederick	1	Aug. 20	Pru. sh.	595	Schutz	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Mary & Anne	577	Sept. 20	B. bark	212	Nolan	Lindsay & Co.	Manila	Early
Mencius	565	Aug. 10	B. ship	509	Penrice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Nerbudda	563	Aug. 11	B. bark	428	Main	J. M. Smith & Co.	N. S. Wales	Early
Nestorian	171	Sept. 17	A. ship	695	Blish	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Oliver Cromwell	556	July 22	B. bark	504	Smith	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Panama	170	Sept. 15	A. ship	612	Dearborn	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Panic	560	Aug. 7	B. bark	460	Howard	Shaw, Bland & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Propontis	543	June 28	B. schr	255	Barnes	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Quentin Leitch	573	Sept. 5	B. ship	643	Fitzmorris	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Quito	546	July 11	B. ship	503	Goulding	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	Man & H. Town	Early
San Benito	5	July 23	S. brig	125	Dominguez	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Sea Queen	574	Sept. 11	B. ship	372	Shearar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Serafina	1	July 16	S. ship	416	Galdis	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Manila	
Siam		Aug. 11	Sia. bq	204	Young	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Spec	559	Aug. 6	B. schr	80	Leitch	Captain.	Ningpo	Soon
Weraff	578	Sept. 20	B. brig	144	Smoult	J. M. Smith & Co.	For Sale	
William Jardine	550	July 12	B. ship	671	Raitt	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,831	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,957	295,420	149,634	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	465,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,012	2,309,343	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	416	[illegible]	259,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	395,408	171,545	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,366	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,224	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1581, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Wool Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,001,425	2,923	..	..	145
Aug. 4	Magellan,	355	London	251,000	..	32,495	17,000	300,495	..	..	..	2,500	..	9,400	11,900	312,395	659	..	..	..
" 6	Success,	331	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383,677	18	..	..	..
" 7	Ken,	327	Liverpool	222,200	..	..	..	222,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244,500	90	..	..	..
" 16	Lord Hardinge,	434	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	486,796	..	..	..	18,300	..	3,800	22,300	486,796	..	..	..	..
" 23	Ham. Mitchell,	460	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	496,038	898	1	3	..
" 24	Christian,	380	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336,479	125	..	..	..
" 25	Calder,	410	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385,773	140	..	..	..
" 26	Herald,	307	Leith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365,154	..	..	..	..
" 30	Sea Witch,	336	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254,000	910	..	..	6
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	3,640	1	3	6
Sept. 4	Anna, (Dut.)	300	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378,000	..	..	..	..
" 10	Prince,	268	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270,000	..	..	..	..
" 18	Emily,	566	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193,043	..	..	..	..
" 20	Menzies,	561	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,046	..	..	7½ piculs.	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
Aug. 18	Howqua	582	New York																	
" 24	Candace	398	New York																	
" 30	Ariel	628	New York																	
Sep. 3	D. Godfrey	230	Boston																	
" 23	Josiah Quincy,	475	New York																	

The Cargoes of the above vessels have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,070	..

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